THREE SPEECHES

Spoken in

GVILD-HALL.

Concerning His Majesties refusall of a Treaty of Peace, and what is to be done thereupon.

Two of them spoken by the Lord *Brook*, and one by Sir *Henry Vane*, on *Tuesday* the 8. of *Novemb.* 1642.

ALSO,

VOTES

OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

Made on *Munday* the 7. of *Novemb*, And read in *Guild-Hall* on *Tuesday* the 8. of *Novemb.* 1642.

With an Order from both Houses of Parliament, for every Souldier to repaire to his Colours, and there the Foot-Souldiers to receive halfe a Crowne, and the Horse-Souldiers five shillings a piece extraordinary.

H. Elsynge Cler. Parliament. D. Com.

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The Lord BROOK, his Speech.

Y Lord Major and Aldermen, and the reſt of the Gentlemen all here aſſembled, I am to deliver a Meſſage to you from the Lords & Commons now aſſembled in Parliament; but before I ſhall do that, I ſhall crave leave to excuſe ſomething that hath happned : There ſhould have been divers Lords, and ſome Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons here, far fitter to have done this worke, that is now put upon me, if they could poſſibly have attended the ſervice, that were appointed by the Houſe, as the Lord Generall of the Horſe, the Earle of *Bedford*, and ſome other Lords, but you will all conceive, that they being all men imployed in the Army, they could not attend this your ſervice, but they are about your ſervice, and the good of the Kingdom, which is giving order for your ſafety and theirs; and therefore I hope you will take it in good part, that there is no other appearance here. Gentlemen, that I have to ſay to you, in ſhort is this, I ſuppoſe at this time of action, you will not expect long prefacing; if you doe, I am the unfitteſt man in the World to doe it: I ſhall therefore ſhortly deliver my Meſſage; I doubt not but you have heard ſome whiſperings of an Accommodation, no doubt of that, and no man that is an honeſt man, a Religious man, a Freeman, that loves Religion, and the Kingdom, but would have an Accommodation, for nothing is more miſerable, and nothing is more diſtracting then War, but that an accommodation ſhould come upon terms ignoble, and diſadvantagious, that never was in the thoughts of either Houſe; and I hope never will be; And I am to tell you, never ſhall be; I am at this time to intreat you, in the name of both the Houſes of Parliament to go on couragiouſly and fight, and prepare your ſelves for that that is at hād; we heare the enemies approach neerer every day, who ayme at no-

nothing else, but to swallow up our Religion, Lives, Liberties, and Estates, and therefore it becomes you to labour to defend them. I have more to say, but it is better said here, they are the Votes of the House of the Lords & Commons, I desire they should be read unto you, and therein you will fully understand what their sense is.

Munday, 7. Novemb. 1642.

The question being put, *Whether a safe Conduct shall be accepted upon these termes?* It past with the Negative.

LORD BROOKS.

THat was in the House of Commons, the meaning of this Vote is, There was a safe Conduct sent by His Majesty, to six persons; two of the House Lords, *viz.* The Earl of *Pembrooke*, and the Earl of *Northumberland*; and four of the House of Commons; among these there was one Sir *John Evelin* of *Wiltshire*, the King would not let him have a safe Conduct, because he was one that was named by him a Traytor the day before, and that was (as is thought) done on purpose to take him off from being one; therefore the House of Commons did looke upon that, as that he could not have a safe Conduct: This Vote of theirs was presented to the House of the Lords, and they concurr'd with it.

Resolved upon the Question.

That this House holdeth that to be a denial of His Majesty, and a refusall to grant a Treaty to the Parliament, in accepting against one of the messengers that was to present a Petition to His Majesty from both Houses to that purpose, and denying to grant him a safe Conduct.

Resolved upon the Question.

That Committees of both Houses shall be appointed to goe to the City of *London*, to acquaint the Common Hall with all the wayes the Parliament hath used to procure a Treaty for a peace, and could not effect it, and to quicken them to a resolution of defending and maintaining their Liberties, and their Religion, with their Lives and Fortunes; and that they have appointed a Committee to prepare a Declaration upon this denial of His Majesty, to admit such members as were appointed by both Houses to pre-

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ſent a Petition to his Majeſtie for a Treaty, and of His Majeſties expreſſing his willingneſſe to receive a Petition from the Rebels in Ireland.

Lord BROOKES.

HEre is one thing more (Gentlemen) that is worth your taking notice of, this is ſo well ſaid, I ſhall not need to ſay it over againe, onely here in the latter end you ſee, there is a Committee appointed to come hither to give you an account of the reaſons moving them on to this action, and to ſhew you all the wayes they have uſed (if it were poſſible) to have procured a Treaty for a peace: Onely here is one thing in the end is very remarkeable, which you may very well take notice of, His Majeſty will not, but upon termes altogether unfitting, accept of any Treaty from us, but at the ſame time is willing to receive a Petition from the Rebels in Ireland; We are no Rebels, but dutifull in all we do, they are Rebels and Traytors in the judgement of all men, and yet he will receive no Petition from us, but he will receive a Petition from them.

Sir Henry Vane his ſpeech.

MY Lord Maior, and Aldermen, and the reſt of the Gentlemen here aſſembled, it is not unknown to you, with what difficulties, with what dangers both Houſes of Parliament have a long time conflicted, for to bring the Liberties, and the Religion & the welfare of this Kingdom into ſuch a poſture, as might give all the inhabitants thereof full ſatisfaction. It is not unknown likewiſe, how buſie the Enemies of this great work have been, to caſt Scandals, to caſt falſe Aſperſions upon the proceedings, upon the carriages of Parliament; They therefore thought fit (that they might undeceive all perſons of the greateſt malice, and of the greateſt oppoſition, of their endeavours) not long ſince to frame a Petition, a Petition full of humility, a Petition full of modeſty, whereby they did deſire His Majeſty, that they might apply themſelves to make Propoſitions to him, as might effect this great work: This Petition, that it might be delivered, they thought fit for to name (as this Noble Lord hath told you) ſix perſons, two of the Lords houſe, and four of the houſe of Commons: men that they thought altogether without the leaſt

ſcruple, without the leaſt exceptions, knowing that nothing in the carriage of theſe perſons could render them liable to exeption, but their duty, and their obſervance to the Commands of both Houſes; when that theſe perſons, the Names of them were ſent to his Majeſty, for to have ſafe Conduct, immediately, I think the very day before, there came out a Proclamation againſt one of them, excepting him out of the grace and favour of his Majeſty, (as it is termed) and laying him in the condition of a Rebell, and of a Traytor againſt him, for the obedience, and the obſervance of that he had performed to the Commands of Parliament: This being brought to both Houſes, they looked at it as a buſineſſe of ſuch great importance, that if they ſhould ſuffer any one Member, or any one perſon, that through his dutifulneſſe and obſerving of their Commands, ſhould ly under a cloud with his Majeſty, ſhould not be admited to his preſence, but be looked at in ſuch a conditiō, as this Proclamation put him in; they looked at it as the greateſt indignity, and the greateſt calumny that could befall a Parliament, and the greateſt diſcouragment that ſhould lye upon all men to ſtand to a Parliament, if they ſhould not be defended and protected. Hereupon they reſolved to declare, that the unwillingneſſe lay not in them to make peace, but it lay in that ill Counſell, and that deſperate Counſell that hath hemm'd in his Majeſty, and will not ſuffer ſuch points, will not ſuffer ſuch Propoſitions as theſe to take effect with him, but will labour to deſtroy all the Eſtates and Properties, and all that is neer and deare to you in this Kingdom; therefore the Houſe of Commons have thought it fit to acquaint you with theſe proceedings, to let you know how careful they are by all good waies, and by all good meanes to preſent their loyalty, and duty to his Majeſty, to take care of themſelves, and all that belongs to you; but when they ſee all will not take effect, they doubt not but you will joyn cordially, and joyn reſolutely, with your Purſes, with your endeavours, and all that lies in your power, to acquit your ſelves like men, to defend your ſelves, to defend them that have labourd in your work, in your cauſe, and who are willing to ſpend their lives and blood in your ſervice to the utmoſt man; therefore they deſire this of you, that ſince they have taken this care, that you will hearken to no reports that ſhall tend to the diſparagement of their proceedings; but will unanimouſly concur to defend your ſelves againſt that violence & oppreſſion, that is now almoſt at your doors; and this is that we have to recommend to you.

The Lord BROOKS *his Speech.*

GEntlemen, I have but one word more to trouble you with; this Noble Gentleman Sir *Henry Vane* hath expreſt ſo fully all that was in the meſſage, that truly I ſhould wrong him and my ſelf too, if I ſhould ſay any more; therefore I ſhal now ſpeak to you of another thing, it is not fit any thing concerns you ſhould be concealed from you: I came this day to this place, to this houſe about another buſineſſe, I have already communicated to my Lord Major, and the Aldermen, and the Committee, I think it wil not be unfit you ſhould know it; I have the conſent of ſome that underſtand this buſineſſe very wel to this I now ſhal do; Gentlemen the Meſſage was this, it was a Meſſage from his Excellency, it is to let you know how neere the danger is at hand, that ſo you may gird up the loynes of your reſolution, and do like men of courage; Gentlemen, Citizens of *London*, (better then whom, no man did in that Army we had abroad) the Enemies, the Foot as we underſtand are very neere *Staines*, the horſe they are about *Kingſton*, we cannot tel you that all are there, but that there are both horſe and foot too, and it is certain our foot are going to it, ſo that the queſtion is now, what is to be done? certainly, this is a certaine truth among all Souldiers, that you muſt keep evill as far off you as you can, you muſt not let it come neer your doores, you muſt not think to fight in the ſights, and teares, and eyes, and diſtractions of your wifes and children, but goe out, and to meet it valiantly as you have done: God hath ſhewed himſelf a God of love and mercy, and truly we muſt give him all the honour of that day, certainly it is the greateſt Victory that ever was gotten: neer 2000. (I love to ſpeak with the leaſt) on their ſide ſlain, and I am confident not 100. on our ſide, unleſſe you wil take in women and children, Carmen and doggs (for they ſlew the very dogs and al) if you take in women children and Carmen and dogs, then they ſlew about 200. But that a 100. ſhould be ſlain on one ſide, and 2000. on the other ſide, is a very miraculous thing; he that dealt ſo wonderfully heretofore, it were to diſtruſt him, if we did not think he would do ſo again. Truly he hath a people among us exceedingly beloved, and what is it we fight for? it is for our religion, for God, for liberty and all, and what is it they fight for? for their luſt, their wil, for tyranny, to make us ſlaves, and to overthrow all; Gentlemen, me thinks I ſee a face, and ſpy you ready to do any thing, and the

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Generalls Resolution is, to goe out to morrow, and do as a man of courage and resolution, and never man did like him for he was not only Generall, but Common Souldier, for he led up his own Regiment, and he led up his own Troop with his owne person, and when the left Troops of horse deceived him, her brought up the right Troops; he himself will go out again, and do again as much as he hath done, and all this is for your sakes; for he can be free-man, he can be a Gentleman, he can be a great man, go where he will, therefore it is only for your sakes; hee is resolved to goe out to morrow, his forces are weary, his forces are spent, some came but last night into town, some marcht 20 miles march, which is a great march (as some that know what it is can tell) but as weary as they are, he is resolved to goe out, but if you will affect the cause, and joyne with him, hand and heart and sword, he will take it for a favour, but if you will not, he doubts not, but *Gideons* sword will do the work alone; I speake not in that I doubt you, but that you would resolve, that when you heare the drums beate (for it is resolved that the drums shall beat to morrow, our drums shall beat to lead out our men, and the Committees drums shall beat to lead out their men) say not (I beseech you) I am not of the Trained-band, nor this, nor that, but doubt not to go out to worke and fight courragiously, and this shall be the day of our deliverance.

Die Mercurii 9. *November* MDCXLII.

IT is this day ordered by the Commons Assembled in Parliament; That all such Souldiers as have been constant in service in the Army, under the Command of the Earl of *Essex*, and have not deserted that Service; and shall upon Proclamation make repair to their Colours, at the time appointed, or within an houre after shall have bestowed upon them at the generall *Randevous*, every Foot Souldier halfe a Crown and the Horse Souldiers five shillings a piece, over and above their pay, as an acknowledgement from this House of their good Service, and for their farther incouragement. And it is farther Ordered that the Committee for the safety of the Kingdome doe grant out their Warrants to Sir *Gilbert Gerrard* Treasurer at Warres to issue out these monies accordingly.

Ordered by the House of Commons, that this be forthwith Printed and published.

Hen. Elsing. Clur. Parl. D. Com.

FINIS.